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United Nations

Commission on the Status of Women

**Report on the forty-fourth session
(28 February-2 March 2000)**

Economic and Social Council

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Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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Chapter I
Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Council

1. The Commission on the Status of Women recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Situation of women and girls in Afghanistan*

The Economic and Social Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[2] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[3] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[4] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[5] the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,[6] the Beijing Declaration[7] and Platform for Action,[8] adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women, and other instruments of human rights and international humanitarian law,

Recalling that Afghanistan is a party to the Convention on the Prevention of the Crime of Genocide,[9] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,[10] and that it has signed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Deeply concerned about the deteriorating economic and social conditions of women and girls in all areas of Afghanistan, in particular in areas under the control of the Taliban movement, as documented by the continued and substantiated reports of grave violations of the human rights of women and girls, including all forms of discrimination against them, such as restrictions on access to health care, to many levels and types of education, to employment outside the home and, at times, to humanitarian aid, as well as restrictions on their freedom of movement,

Welcoming the ongoing work of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, in particular his special focus on violations of the human rights of women and girls, especially in territories under the control of the Taliban faction,

Noting with concern the detrimental impact of these harmful conditions on the well-being of Afghan women and the children in their care,

Welcoming the inter-agency gender mission to Afghanistan in November 1997, conducted by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, taking into account the report of the mission and hoping that the mission will serve as a model for future efforts to address the gender dimension of crisis/conflict situations,

Expressing its appreciation for the international community's support of and solidarity with the women and girls of Afghanistan, being supportive of the women of Afghanistan who protest against violations of their human rights, and encouraging women and men worldwide to continue efforts to draw attention to their situation and to promote the immediate restoration of their ability to enjoy their human rights,

1. *Condemns* the continuing grave violations of the human rights of women and girls, including all forms of discrimination against them, in all areas of

* For the discussion, see chap. II.

[1] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[2] General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] General Assembly resolution 39/46, annex.

[4] General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

[5] General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

[6] General Assembly resolution 48/104.

[7] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[8] Ibid., annex II.

[9] General Assembly resolution 260 A (III).

[10] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

Afghanistan, particularly in areas under the control of the Taliban;

2. *Also condemns* the continued restrictions on women's access to health care and the systematic violation of the human rights of women in Afghanistan, including the restrictions on access to education and to employment outside the home, freedom of movement, and freedom from intimidation, harassment and violence, which has a serious detrimental effect on the well-being of Afghan women and the children in their care;

3. *Urges* the Taliban and other Afghan parties to recognize, protect, promote and act in accordance with all human rights and fundamental freedoms, regardless of gender, ethnicity or religion, in accordance with international human rights instruments, and to respect international humanitarian law;

4. *Urges* all the Afghan parties, in particular the Taliban, to bring to an end without delay all human rights violations against women and girls and to take urgent measures to ensure:

(a) The repeal of all legislative and other measures that discriminate against women and girls and those which impede the realization of all their human rights;

(b) The effective participation of women in civil, cultural, economic, political and social life throughout the country;

(c) Respect for the equal right of women to work and their reintegration in employment;

(d) The equal right of women and girls to education without discrimination, the reopening of schools and the admission of women and girls to all levels of education;

(e) Respect for the right of women to security of person and that those responsible for physical attacks on women are brought to justice;

(f) Respect for freedom of movement for women;

(g) Respect for women's and girls' effective and equal access to the facilities necessary to protect their right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;

5. *Encourages* the continuing efforts of the United Nations, international and non-governmental organizations and donors to ensure that all United Nations-assisted programmes in Afghanistan are formulated and coordinated in such a way as to promote and ensure the participation of women in those programmes and that women benefit equally with men from such programmes;

6. *Appeals* to all States and to the international community to ensure that all humanitarian assistance to the people of Afghanistan, in conformity with the Strategic Framework for Afghanistan, is based on the principle of non-discrimination, integrates a gender perspective, and actively attempts to promote the participation of both women and men and to promote peace and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

7. *Urges* States to continue to give special attention to the promotion and protection of the human rights of women in Afghanistan and to mainstream a gender perspective in all aspects of their policies and actions related to Afghanistan;

8. *Welcomes* the establishment of the positions of Gender Adviser and Human Rights Adviser at the United Nations Office of the Resident Coordinator for Afghanistan, in order to ensure more effective consideration and implementation of human rights and gender concerns in all United Nations programmes within Afghanistan, taking into account the recommendations contained in the report of the inter-agency gender mission to Afghanistan conducted by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women in November 1997;

9. *Notes* the report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences on her mission to Afghanistan, from 1 to 13 September 1999;

10. *Urges* the Secretary-General to ensure that all United Nations activities in Afghanistan are carried out according to the principle of non-discrimination against women and girls, and that a gender perspective and special attention to the human rights of women and girls are fully incorporated into the work of the civil affairs unit established within the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, including the training and selection of staff, and that efforts be made to enhance the role of women in preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping;

11. *Stresses* the importance of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan giving special attention to the human rights of women and girls and fully incorporating a gender perspective in his work;

12. *Appeals* to States and the international community to implement the recommendations of the inter-agency gender mission to Afghanistan under the leadership of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women;

13. *Urges* all Afghan factions, in particular the Taliban, to ensure the safety and protection of all United Nations and humanitarian workers in Afghanistan and to allow them, regardless of gender, to carry out their work unhindered.

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation of women and girls in Afghanistan and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-fifth session a report on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II
Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women*

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered with appreciation the section concerning the situation of Palestinian women and assistance provided by organizations of the United Nations system of the report of the Secretary-General[11] on follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration[12] and Platform for Action,[13]

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[14] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, and the Beijing Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women,

Also recalling its resolution 1999/15 of 28 July 1999 and other relevant United Nations resolutions,

Further recalling the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women[15] as it concerns the protection of civilian populations,

Stressing the need for full implementation of the Sharm el-Sheikh Memorandum of 4 September 1999 and full compliance with the existing agreements, as well as the need for the conclusion of the final settlement by the agreed time of September 2000,

Concerned about the continuing difficult situation of Palestinian women in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and about the severe consequences of continuous illegal Israeli settlement activities, as well as the harsh economic conditions and other consequences for the situation of Palestinian women and their families resulting from the frequent closures and isolation of the occupied territory,

1. *Calls upon* the concerned parties, as well as the entire international community, to exert all the necessary efforts to ensure the continuity and success of the peace process and its conclusion by the agreed time of September 2000 and the achievement of tangible progress in the improvement of the situation of Palestinian women and their families;

2. *Reaffirms* that the Israeli occupation remains a major obstacle for Palestinian women with regard to their advancement, self-reliance and integration in the development planning of their society;

3. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with the provisions and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[16] the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907[17] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[18] in order to protect the rights of Palestinian women and their families;

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* For the discussion, see chap. II.

11 E/CN.6/2000/2, sect. III. A.

12 *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

13 Ibid., annex II.

14 *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

15 General Assembly resolution 48/104.

16 General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

17 See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907 (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

18 United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

4. *Calls upon* Israel to facilitate the return of all refugees and displaced Palestinian women and children to their homes and properties, in compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Urges* Member States, financial organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and other relevant institutions to intensify their efforts to provide financial and technical assistance to Palestinian women, especially during the transitional period;

6. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to monitor and take action with regard to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, and the Beijing Platform for Action;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation and to assist Palestinian women by all available means, and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-fifth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

B. Draft decision for adoption by the Council

2. The Commission on the Status of Women recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission*

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-fourth session, and approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission set out below.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission on the Status of Women

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

2. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century".

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken and progress achieved in the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", and in mainstreaming a gender perspective within the United Nations system

Report of the Secretary-General containing the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 2002-2005

Report of the Secretary-General on proposals for a multi-year work programme of the Commission on the Status of Women, 2002-2005.

3. Thematic issues:

(a) Women, the girl child and human immuno-deficiency virus/acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS);

(b) Gender and all forms of discrimination, in particular racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on thematic issues

4. Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions.

* For the discussion, see chap. IV.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on policy guidance provided by the Economic and Social Council

5. Communications concerning the status of women.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General assessing the implications of reforms of mechanisms in the human rights area (1503 procedure) for communications concerning the status of women

List of confidential and non-confidential communications concerning the status of women

6. Provisional agenda for the forty-sixth session of the Commission.

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-fifth session.

C. Matters brought to the attention of the Council

3. The following resolutions and decision adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Council:

Resolution 44/1. Release of women and children taken hostage, including those subsequently imprisoned, in armed conflicts*

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling its resolutions 39/2 of 31 March 1995, 40/1 of 22 March 1996, 41/1 of 21 March 1997, 42/2 of 13 March 1998 and 43/1 of 12 March 1999,

Recalling also the relevant provisions contained in the instruments of international humanitarian law relative to the protection of women and children in areas of armed conflict,

Welcoming the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women,[19] including the provisions regarding violence against women and children,

Expressing grave concern at the continuation of armed conflicts in many regions throughout the world and the human suffering and humanitarian emergencies they have caused,

Emphasizing that all forms of violence committed against the civilian population, including women and children in areas of armed conflict, including capturing them as hostages, seriously contravene international humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the protection of victims of war,[20]

Expressing its strong belief that the rapid and unconditional release of women and children taken hostage in areas of armed conflict will promote the implementation of the noble goals enshrined in the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action,

1. *Condemns* violent acts in contravention of international humanitarian law against civilian women and children in areas of armed conflict, and calls for an effective response to such acts, including the immediate release of such women and children taken hostage, including those subsequently imprisoned, in armed conflicts;

2. *Strongly urges* all parties to armed conflicts to respect fully the norms of international humanitarian law in armed conflict and to take all necessary measures for the protection of these women and children and for their immediate release;

3. *Urges* all parties to armed conflicts to provide safe unimpeded access to humanitarian assistance for these women and children;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General and all relevant international organizations to use their capabilities and efforts to facilitate the release of these women and children;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, taking into account the information provided by States and relevant international organizations, a report on the implementation of the present resolution for submission to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-fifth session.

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* For the discussion, see chap. IV.

[19] See *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13).

[20] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 970-973.

Resolution 44/2. Women, the girl child and human immunodeficiency virus/ acquired immunodeficiency syndrome*

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recognizing that women play a vital role in the social and economic development of their countries and, therefore, profoundly concerned by the fact that out of 33.6 million people living with human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) today, women now represent 46 per cent of all people over the age of 15 living with HIV and AIDS,

Noting with great concern that the proportion of women becoming infected with HIV is growing in every region, that in sub-Saharan Africa 55 per cent of those living with HIV are women and that, in the younger age brackets (15-24 years), girls are at higher risk of HIV infection and that more girls than boys are now infected and, in this context, welcoming the newly launched international partnership against AIDS in Africa,

Recognizing that gender inequalities begin early in life and can render women and the girl child unable to protect their sexual and reproductive health, thus increasing their risk and vulnerability to HIV infection,

Mindful that the majority of women and the girl child in most developing countries do not enjoy full social and economic rights, such as education, health care and welfare, and therefore suffer disproportionately from the consequences of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, particularly in the economic and social spheres,

Recognizing that women, who constitute the majority of the poor, are especially vulnerable to HIV infection because of their subordinate status in society, in the household and in communities and because of their restricted access to education, gainful employment and health and information services,

Also recognizing that women, in particular young girls, are physiologically and biologically more vulnerable than men to sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV, and yet receive minimal health care and support when infected,

Noting with concern that approximately 80 per cent of the infected women have been infected through unprotected sex with an infected male partner, and acknowledging therefore that men have a shared responsibility towards protecting their own and women's sexual health,

Acknowledging that millions of women do not have access to means that have proved effective in preventing and lowering infection rates, such as male and female condoms, anti-retroviral drugs, relevant preventive education, acceptable counselling and testing services,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and its co-sponsoring organizations, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the World Bank, to empower women through capacity development programmes, as well as programmes that provide women with access to development resources and strengthen their networks which offer care and support to women affected by HIV/AIDS,

1. *Reaffirms* the rights of women and the girl child infected and affected by HIV/AIDS to have access to health, education and social services and to be protected from all forms of discrimination, stigma, abuse and neglect;

2. *Also reaffirms* the human rights of girls and women to equal access to education, skills training and employment opportunities as a means to reduce their vulnerability to HIV infection;

3. *Urges* Governments to take all necessary measures to strengthen women's economic independence and to protect and promote their human rights and fundamental freedoms in order to allow them to better protect themselves from HIV infection;

4. *Emphasizes* that the advancement and empowerment of women is critical to increasing the ability of women and young girls to protect themselves from HIV infection;

5. *Stresses* that every effort should be made by Governments, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, individually and collectively, to place combating HIV/AIDS as a

* For the discussion, see chap. II.

priority on the development agenda and to implement effective prevention strategies and programmes, especially for the most vulnerable populations, including women, young girls and infants, also taking into account prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV;

6. *Calls upon* the international community, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their support of national efforts against HIV/AIDS, particularly in favour of women and young girls, in the worst-hit regions of Africa and where the epidemic is severely setting back national development gains;

7. *Urges* Governments to take steps to create an environment that promotes compassion and support for those infected with HIV, to provide the legal framework that will protect the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS, to enable those who are vulnerable to have access to appropriate voluntary counselling services and to encourage efforts to reduce discrimination and stigmatization;

8. *Also urges* Governments, with the assistance of relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to create an environment and conditions that will take care of and support children orphaned by AIDS;

9. *Encourages* Governments to recognize the challenges facing girls and women, particularly older women, who are primary caregivers for people living with HIV/AIDS, and to provide them with the necessary economic and psychosocial support;

10. *Further urges* Governments, with the assistance of relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, to adopt a long-term, timely, coherent and integrated AIDS prevention policy, with public information and life-skills-based education programmes specifically tailored to the needs of women and girls within their sociocultural contexts and sensitivities and the specific needs in their life cycle;

11. *Encourages* Governments and civil society to support women's groups and community organizations in changing harmful traditions and practices affecting the health of women and girls and to take steps to eliminate all forms of violence against women, including rape and sexual coercion, which aggravate the conditions fostering the spread of the epidemic;

12. *Encourages* accelerated research on vaccine development and intensified additional research on promotion of the female condom, microbicides and other options that offer women more control over the protection of their reproductive and sexual health;

13. *Requests* Governments to ensure that condoms and care for sexually transmitted diseases are available in places accessible and affordable to women while ensuring their privacy;

14. *Also requests* Governments to provide comprehensive health care for women with HIV, including treatment for opportunistic diseases and reproductive health services;

15. *Reaffirms* the value of the coordination by the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome and calls upon all elements of the United Nations to examine their programmes of work to see how and where combating HIV/AIDS, especially among women and children, can be incorporated into their activities;

16. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome in promoting sexual and reproductive health education for young people, in particular girls, while encouraging them to delay sexual initiation, and, in this context, urges that greater attention be given to the education of men and boys about their roles and their responsibilities in preventing the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, to their partners;

17. *Urges* the Joint United Nations Programme and its co-sponsors to intensify their efforts in assisting Governments to determine the best policies and programmes to prevent women and young girls from becoming infected with HIV/AIDS;

18. *Requests* the Joint Programme and its co-sponsors, bilateral and multilateral donors and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in their efforts to prevent HIV infection, to give urgent and priority attention to the situation of women and girls in Africa;

19. *Invites* the relevant entities of the United Nations system, including agencies, funds and programmes, to mainstream gender policies and programmes integrating HIV/AIDS activities;

20. *Takes note with appreciation* of section III.C of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,[21] on women, the girl child and HIV/AIDS, and invites the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Decision 43/101. Documents considered by the Commission on the Status of Women under agenda items 3 and 5

4. At its 8th meeting, on 2 March 2000, the Commission on the Status of Women took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on assessment of the implementation of the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 1996-2001;[22]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat;[23]

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Development Fund for Women on the elimination of violence against women;[24]

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the joint work plan of the Division for the Advancement of Women and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;[25]

(e) Note by the Secretariat on follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions;[26]

(f) Note by the Secretariat on proposals for the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005.[27]

[21] E/CN.6/2000/2.
[22] E/CN.6/2000/3.
[23] E/CN.6/2000/4.
[24] E/CN.6/2000/6.
[25] E/CN.4/2000/118-E/CN.6/2000/8.
[26] E/CN.6/2000/5.
[27] E/CN.6/2000/CRP.2.

Chapter II
Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women

5. The Commission considered agenda item 3 at its 1st to 6th and 8th meetings, from 28 February to 2 March 2000. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (E/CN.6/2000/2);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on assessment of the implementation of the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 1996-2001 (E/CN.6/2000/3);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (E/CN.6/2000/4);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Development Fund for Women on the elimination of violence against women (E/CN.6/2000/6);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the joint work plan of the Division for the Advancement of Women and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/CN.4/2000/118-E/CN.6/2000/8);

(f) Statement submitted by Soroptimist International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.6/2000/NGO/1);

(g) Statement submitted by the American Association of Retired Persons, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.6/2000/NGO/2);

(h) Statement submitted by Zonta International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.6/2000/NGO/3);

(i) Statement submitted by Soroptimist International and Zonta International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; Associated Country Women of the World, Bahá'i

International Community, the International Federation for Home Economics, the International Federation of University Women, the Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, the United States Committee for the United Nations Fund for Women, the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, and the World Federation for Mental Health, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status with the Council; and the Armenian Relief Society, a non-governmental organization on the Roster of the Council (E/CN.6/2000/NGO/4);

(j) Statement submitted by the International Federation on Ageing, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.6/2000/NGO/5);

(k) Statement submitted by the World Veterans Federation, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.6/2000/NGO/6);

(l) Statement submitted by Bahá'i International Community, the Christian Children's Fund, the International Council of Jewish Women, the International Federation of University Women, the League of Women Voters of the United States, Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, the School Sisters of Notre Dame, the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts and the World Federation of Methodist Women, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; and the Armenian Relief Society and the International Union for Health Education, non-governmental organizations on the Roster of the Council (E/CN.6/2000/NGO/7);

(m) Statement submitted by the David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.6/2000/NGO/8);

(n) Statement submitted by the International Council of Women, the Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South America and Soroptimist International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; and the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women, the Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, the Miramed Institute, Pax Christi International Catholic Peace Movement, the Temple of Understanding, the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts and the World Federation for Mental Health, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status with the Council (E/CN.6/2000/NGO/10);

(o) Statement submitted by Rotary International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.6/2000/NGO/11);

(p) Statement submitted by World Young Women's Christian Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.6/2000/NGO/12);

(q) Statement submitted by Soroptimist International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; and Project Concern International and the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status with the Council (E/CN.6/2000/NGO/13);

(r) Statement submitted by the American Association of Retired Persons, the International Council of Women, the International Federation on Ageing and Soroptimist International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; Project Concern International and the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status with the Council; and the International Women's Tribune Centre, a non-governmental organization on the Roster of the Council (E/CN.6/2000/NGO/14);

(s) Results of the twenty-second session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (E/CN.6/2000/CRP.1);

(t) Note by the Secretariat on proposals for the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 (E/CN.6/2000/CRP.2).

6. At its 1st to 4th and 6th meetings, on 28 and 29 February and 1 March, the Commission held a general discussion on agenda item 3, together with agenda item 4.

7. At the 1st meeting, on 28 February, statements were made by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and the Advancement of Women and by the Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women.

8. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba, Malaysia, Chile, Japan and Malawi and the observers for Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union and the associated countries of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, as well as Cyprus and Iceland), Nigeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Norway, New Zealand, Canada and Australia.

9. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the World Food Programme and the United Nations Population Fund.

10. At the same meeting, the representative of the International Labour Organization made a statement.

11. Also at the same meeting, the observer for the Commonwealth Secretariat made a statement.

12. At the 2nd meeting, on 28 February, statements were made by the representatives of Italy, China, the Republic of Korea, Paraguay, Côte d'Ivoire, Turkey and the Russian Federation, and by the observers for Colombia (on behalf of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, as well as the members of the Caribbean Community), Indonesia and Ecuador.

13. At the same meeting, the observer for Palestine made a statement.

14. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund and the representative of the Economic Commission for Europe (on behalf of the regional commissions).

15. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the World Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

16. Also at the same meeting, the observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta made a statement.

17. At the same meeting, statements were made by the observers for the International Federation of University Women (on behalf of Girls Caucus/ Working Group on Girls in Geneva and New York) and Soroptimist International (on behalf of a caucus on institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women), non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

18. At the 3rd meeting, on 29 February, statements were made by the representatives of Bolivia, Ghana, Rwanda, Croatia and the Dominican Republic, as well as the observers for Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Spain, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, South Africa, Kenya, Namibia, Israel and Greece.

19. At the same meeting, the Deputy Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women made a statement.

20. Also at the same meeting, the Commission held a dialogue with non-governmental organizations in which the following observers made statements: Women's Watch (on behalf of the Asian Pacific Region Caucus); Latin American and Caribbean Regional Caucus; Women in Law and Development (on behalf of the African Caucus); Alliance for Arab Women (on behalf of the Arab Region Caucus); the non-governmental organization of the Economic Commission for Europe and North America; and non-governmental organization observers speaking on behalf of the Mental Health Caucus and the Older Women's Caucus.

21. At the 4th meeting, on 29 February, statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Kyrgyzstan, the United States of America, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Germany, France, the Sudan and India, as well as the observers for Sweden, Georgia, Zimbabwe, Tunisia, Argentina, Zambia, Bangladesh, Guinea, Viet Nam, Iraq, Pakistan, Ukraine, the Philippines, Gabon and Venezuela.

22. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome and the United Nations Development Programme.

23. At the 6th meeting, on 1 March, statements were made by the representatives of Peru and Mongolia, and by the observers for Panama and Jordan.

24. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the World Health Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

25. Also at the same meeting, the observer for the International Organization for Migration made a statement.

26. At the same meeting, the representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees made a statement.

27. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the observers for the following non-governmental organizations: World Blind Union (on behalf of the Caucus of Women with Disabilities); Caucus on Violence Against Women; International Federation of University Women (on behalf of five non-governmental organizations); and Asia-Pacific Forum.

Panel discussion on emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men (agenda item 3 (b))

28. At its 6th meeting, on 1 March, the Commission held a panel discussion and dialogue on emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men (agenda item 3 (b)).

29. Presentations were made by the following experts: Dominique Meda, Inspector, General Inspection of Social Affairs (France); Mame Bassine Niang, Magistrate, Ministry of the Family, Social Action and National Solidarity (Senegal); Charlotte Abaka, Member, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Ghana); Gillian M. Marcelle, Chairperson, African Information Society Gender Working Group (South Africa); Madhu Bala Nath, Gender and HIV/AIDS Adviser to the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome and the United Nations Development Fund for Women.

30. The principal elements emerging from the panel discussion were summarized by the moderator of the panel discussion, Loreto Leyton (Chile), Vice-Chairperson of the Commission. The text was approved by the Commission for inclusion as an annex to its report (see annex I), and it was neither negotiated nor adopted by the Commission.

Action taken by the Commission

Release of women and children taken hostage, including those subsequently imprisoned, in armed conflicts

31. At the 6th meeting, on 1 March, the observer for Azerbaijan,[28] introduced a draft resolution entitled "Release of women and children taken hostage, including those subsequently imprisoned, in armed conflicts" (E/CN.6/2000/L.2). Subsequently, Argentina,[28] Cameroon,[28] China, Ethiopia, Gabon,[28] Ghana, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Thailand and Turkey joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

32. At the 8th meeting, on 2 March, the observer for Azerbaijan orally revised operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution by inserting the word "armed" before the word "conflicts", inserting the word "safe" before the word "unimpeded" and deleting the word "specialized" before the word "humanitarian".

33. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/1).

Situation of women and girls in Afghanistan

34. At the 6th meeting, on 1 March, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Brazil, Canada,[28] Chile, Ecuador,[28] Germany, Ghana, Iceland,[28] Italy, Japan, Kenya,[28] Liechtenstein,[28] the Netherlands,[28] New Zealand,[28] Portugal,[28] Spain[28] and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Situation of women and girls in Afghanistan" (E/CN.6/2000/L.4). Subsequently, Australia,[28] Argentina,[28] Austria,[28] Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Fiji,[28] Finland,[28] France, Hungary,[28] Ireland,[28] Israel,[28] Luxembourg,[28] Mali,[28] Mongolia, Norway,[28] the Philippines,[27] the Republic of Korea, Sweden,[28] Thailand, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America orally revised it as follows:

[28] In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

(a) In operative paragraph 2, the word "continued" was inserted between the words "Also condemns the" and "restrictions";

(b) In operative paragraph 7, the word "maintain" was replaced by the word "mainstream";

(c) Operative paragraph 9, which had read:

> "*Notes with appreciation* the visit of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, and looks forward to her conclusions and recommendations"

was revised to read:

> "*Notes* the report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences on her mission to Pakistan and Afghanistan, which indicates certain minor improvements in girls' access to primary schools and women working in the health sector."

35. At the 8th meeting, on 2 March, the representative of the United States of America further orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 9 was further revised to read:

> "*Notes* the report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences on her mission to Afghanistan, from 1 to 13 September;"

(b) A new operative paragraph was added at the end of the text, which read:

> "*Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation of women and girls in Afghanistan and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-fifth session a report on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution."

36. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the draft resolution, as further orally revised, and recommended it to the Economic and Social Council for adoption (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I).

The situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

37. At the 6th meeting, on 1 March, the observer for Nigeria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women" (E/CN.6/2000/L.5).

38. At the 8th meeting, on 2 March, the Commission approved the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 35 to 1 and recommended it to the Economic and Social Council for adoption (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:[29]

In favour:

Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Against:

United States of America.

39. Before the draft resolution was adopted, the observer for Israel made a statement; after it was adopted, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United States of America, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Russian Federation. The observers for the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon also made statements. The observer for Palestine made a statement. Subsequently, the representative of the Sudan made a statement.

Women, the girl child and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

40. At the 6th meeting, on 1 March, the observer for Zambia,[28] on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the African group of States, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Women, the girl child and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome"

[29] The delegation of Malaysia subsequently stated that, had they been present during the vote, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

(E/CN.6/2000/L.6). Subsequently, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Ukraine and the United States of America joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

41. At the 8th meeting, on 2 March, the observer for Zambia orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the second preambular paragraph, the words "and, in this context, welcoming the newly launched international partnership against AIDS in Africa" were added at the end of the paragraph;

(b) In operative paragraph 5, the words "and infants, also taking into account prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV" were added at the end of the paragraph;

(c) A new paragraph was added, following operative paragraph 14, which read:

> "Reaffirms the value of the coordination by Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome and calls upon all elements of the United Nations to examine their programmes of work to see how and where combating HIV/AIDS, especially among women and children, can be incorporated into their activities;"

42. At the same meeting, Australia, Croatia, Ecuador, Israel and New Zealand joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

43. Also at the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/2).

Documents relating to agenda item 3

44. At the 8th meeting, on 2 March, on the proposal of the Chairperson, the Commission decided to take note of the following documents under agenda item 3 (see chap. I, sect. C, decision 44/101):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on assessment of the implementation of the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 1996-2001 (E/CN.6/2000/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (E/CN.6/2000/4);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Development Fund for Women on the elimination of violence against women (E/CN.6/2000/6);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the joint work plan of the Division for the Advancement of Women and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/CN.4/2000/118-E/CN.6/2000/8);

(e) Note by the Secretariat on proposals for the medium-term plan for the period 2000-2005 (E/CN.6/2000/CRP.2).

Chapter III
Comprehensive review and appraisal of the implementation of the Platform for Action

45. The Commission held a general discussion of agenda item 4, together with agenda item 3, at its 1st to 4th and 6th meetings, on 28 and 29 February and 1 March 2000. It had before it a statement submitted by the Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University, HelpAge International, the International Council of Women, the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Soroptimist International and Zonta International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; Bahá'i International Community, the Centre for Women, the Earth, the Divine, the European Women's Lobby, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the International Council of Jewish Women, the International Federation of University Women, the Italian Centre of Solidarity, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for International and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), the Salvation Army, Socialist International Women, the Women's International Zionist Organization and the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status with the Council; and the European Union of Women, the International Association for Counselling, the International Inner Wheel and the World Peace

Council, non-governmental organizations on the Roster of the Council (E/CN.6/2000/NGO/9) (for the discussion, see chap. II).

46. No action was taken by the Commission under the item.

Chapter IV
Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

47. The Commission considered agenda item 5 at its 8th meeting, on 2 March 2000. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions (E/CN.6/2000/5).

48. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the Chairperson, the Commission decided to take note of document E/CN.6/2000/5 (see chap. I, sect. C, decision 44/101).

Chapter V
Communications concerning the status of women

49. The Commission considered item 6 of its agenda at its 7th meeting (a closed meeting), on 2 March 2000.

50. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/27 the Commission established a working group to consider communications concerning the status of women. The following five members, nominated by their regional groups, were appointed:

Mostafa Alaei (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Martha Franken (Belgium)
Lulit Zewdie G/Mariam (Ethiopia)
Rasa Ostrauskaitė (Lithuania)
Eduardo Tapia (Chile)

The Working Group held five meetings.

Action taken by the Commission

Report of the Working Group on Communications on the Status of Women

51. At the 7th meeting (a closed meeting), on 2 March, the Commission considered the report of the Working Group on Communications on the Status of Women (E/CN.6/2000/CRP.4).

52. At the same meeting, the Commission took note of the report of the Working Group and agreed to include it in the report of the Commission. The report of the Working Group is as follows:

"1. The Working Group on Communications on the Status of Women was guided in its deliberations by the mandate given by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 76 (V) of 5 August 1947, as amended by the Council in resolutions 304 I (XI) of 14 and 17 July 1950 and 1983/27 of 26 May 1983.

"2. The Working Group considered the list of confidential communications (E/CN.6/2000/SW/COMM.LIST/34 and Add.1 and 2) and of non-confidential communications (E/CN.6/2000/CR.36) concerning the status of women.

"3. The Working Group took note of the 25 confidential communications and 4 non-confidential communications received directly by the Division for the Advancement of Women of the United Nations Secretariat and of the 44 confidential communications received by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights of the United Nations Office at Geneva. It also took note of the fact that no confidential communications had been received by other United Nations bodies or specialized agencies.

"4. The Working Group expressed its deep concern in relation to the continuing grave violations of women's human rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, and the persistent and pervasive discrimination against women.

"5. The Working Group was concerned at the continuing abusive treatment of women, including torture, rape, custodial deaths, abduction, disappearances, arbitrary arrests, and harassment by security forces, including military and police forces, or by other governmental authorities, particularly where separatist movements had been reported.

"6. The Working Group was concerned by the persistent targeting of civilians, especially women and children, and the fact that internally displaced

persons were subject to torture, floggings, confiscation of property, harassment and forcible evictions in conflict situations. The Working Group also noted with concern discrimination against women in respect of their access to international humanitarian aid.

"7. The Working Group noted with concern the failure of Governments in times of political instability to protect civilians, including women and children, who were victims of violations of human rights, including massacres, death threats, torture, rape, disappearances, kidnapping (of young girls) and arbitrary detention. The Working Group also noted with concern the failure of Governments to punish those responsible for the violations.

"8. The Working Group was gravely concerned by the more than 8,000 communications regarding gross violations of all of the basic human rights of women in one case. They included violations of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights — specifically, freedom of movement and religion and the equal right to work, education and health. The Working Group was also concerned by communications regarding women's dependence on men, and the increase of suicides and severe depression among women.

"9. The Working Group was further gravely concerned by communications in that case regarding particularly degrading and inhuman punishment which had sometimes resulted in death. The Working Group also noted with deep concern that women were beaten for 'disobedience', tortured, shot and burned alive, and that such acts constituted flagrant violations of the right to life.

"10. The Working Group noted with deep concern the failure of Governments to protect the rights of ethnic and religious minority women, particularly during times of civil unrest and riot and in post-conflict situations. It also expressed concerns about cases including murder, destruction of property of religious institutions, systematic campaign of threats, intimidation of people of other faiths and racism. It further noted the discrimination against minorities, in particular the denial of their rights to political participation, and the denial of rights to equal access to governmental employment, education and health care.

"11. The Working Group noted with concern the continued discrimination against indigenous groups, in particular women and children. It also noted with concern the increasing number of cases of arbitrary killing, detention, torture, rape and forced disappearances. The Working Group further expressed its concern about the harassment of organizations of indigenous people and the death threats that they received.

"12. The Working Group was concerned at the allegations of the violations of the human rights of women, including widespread arbitrary arrest, use of excessive force during arrests, prolonged administrative detention, detention of minors, torture and ill-treatment, imprisonment of the mentally ill, and overcrowding of prisons. The Working Group also noted with concern unfair trials and forcible exile of political opponents, and the abusive treatment of their spouses, children and other relatives.

"13. The Working Group further noted with concern the ongoing harassment, including acts of violence, intimidation and death threats, of human rights defenders by members of the police and other authority figures. The Working Group was also concerned by the lack of investigation by authorities in cases where the safety and freedom of human rights defenders, members of non-governmental organizations and women activists had been threatened.

"14. The Working Group also expressed its concern about alleged cases of violation of the right to freedom of expression and movement. As a consequence, women had suffered arbitrary arrest, detention, harassment and threats.

"15. The Working Group was deeply concerned about the continuing de facto discriminatory treatment of certain social groups, including women, reflected by limitations on their full participation in public life, educational choices and employment opportunities and by alleged child slavery and prostitution.

"16. The Working Group noted with concern remaining discriminatory provisions against

women in national legal systems. It also noted the effect of corruption on the administration of justice.

"17. The Working Group took note of cases referring to difficulties that women experienced in exercising their right to family reunification.

"18. In considering the non-confidential communications, the Working Group recognized the urgent need to implement the commitments made in regard to the human rights of women by the international community at the World Conference on Human Rights and the Fourth World Conference on Women. In addition, the Working Group was also concerned that women and children continued to be the primary victims of armed conflicts.

"19. The Working Group expressed appreciation to those Governments that had sent replies conducive to the clarification of the cases concerned. It noted, however, that some Governments had not replied and that some confidential communications were not accompanied by their corresponding replies, although some Governments had sent their replies to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The Working Group urged the Commission to encourage all Governments concerned to send their replies in due time and to cooperate in order to improve the communication mechanism.

"20. In view of the review by the Commission on Human Rights of its mechanisms, including the 1503 procedure, the Working Group suggested that the Commission on the Status of Women request the Secretary-General to submit a report to its next session containing an overview of any reform measures which may be adopted by the Commission on Human Rights and the implications of these measures for the work of the Commission on the Status of Women under its communications procedure. The Working Group therefore recommended that the Commission on the Status of Women include an item in the agenda for its forty-fifth session under which to consider this issue."

Chapter VI
Provisional agenda for the forty-fifth session of the Commission

53. The Commission considered item 7 of its agenda at its 8th meeting, on 2 March 2000. It had before it a note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission (E/CN.6/2000/L.7).

54. At the same meeting, statements were made by the observers for Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and Nigeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China).

55. The Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women orally revised the draft provisional agenda.

56. At the same meeting, following statements by the representative of the United States of America and the observers for Canada and Gabon, the Commission approved the provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-fifth session, as orally revised, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision).

Chapter VII
Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-fourth session

57. At the 8th meeting, on 2 March 2000, the Vice-Chairperson of the Commission with rapporteurial responsibilities, Misako Kaji (Japan), introduced the draft report of the Commission on its forty-fourth session (E/CN.6/2000/L.3).

58. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft report.

Chapter VIII
Organization of the session

A. Opening and duration of the session

59. The Commission on the Status of Women held its forty-fourth session at United Nations Headquarters from 28 February to 2 March 2000. The Commission held eight meetings (1st to 8th).

60. The session was opened by the Chairperson of the forty-third session of the Commission, Patricia Flor (Germany), who also made a statement.

B. Attendance

61. The session was attended by representatives of 43 States members of the Commission. Observers for other States Members of the United Nations and for non-member States, representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and observers for intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations also attended. A list of participants is contained in annex II to the present report.

C. Election of officers

62. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 28 February, the Commission elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chairperson:
Dubravka Šimonović (Croatia)

Vice-Chairpersons:
Kirsten Geelan (Denmark)
Misako Kaji (Japan)
Loreto Leyton (Chile)
Mankeur Ndiaye (Senegal)

63. At its 3rd meeting, on 29 February, the Commission designated Misako Kaji (Japan) Vice-Chairperson with rapporteurial responsibilities.

D. Agenda and organization of work

64. At its 1st meeting, on 28 February, the Commission adopted its provisional agenda and approved its organization of work, as contained in document E/CN.6/2000/1. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women:
   (a) Review of mainstreaming in organizations of the United Nations system;
   (b) Emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men;
   (c) Implementation of strategic objectives and action in the critical areas of concern.
4. Comprehensive review and appraisal of the implementation of the Platform for Action.
5. Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions.
6. Communications concerning the status of women.
7. Provisional agenda for the forty-fifth session of the Commission.
8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-fourth session.

E. Consultations with non-governmental organizations

65. Written statements, submitted by non-governmental organizations in accordance with rule 76 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (E/5975/Rev.1), were circulated in documents E/CN.6/2000/NGO/1-14.

Annex I

Moderator's summary of the panel discussion on emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men (agenda item 3 (b))

1. On 1 March 2000, the Commission held a panel discussion at its fifth meeting, followed by a dialogue between the panellists, Member States and representatives of non-governmental organizations, on emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting women or equality between women and men. The panellists were: Dominique Meda (France), Inspecteur a l'Inspection Generale des Affaires Sociales, who discussed the relationship of work and of social life with regard to its gender equality implications in developed countries; Mame Bassine Niang (Senegal), Ministère de la Famille, de l'Action Sociale, et de la Solidarité Nationale, who discussed women's human rights and access to resources, especially in conjunction with family and personal status codes, and land, ownership and inheritance rights; Gillian Marcelle, Chairperson, African Information Society Gender Working Group, who discussed challenges and opportunities for strengthening gender justice in connection with information and communications technologies; Charlotte Abaka, Member of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, who discussed progress made and challenges in the implementation of the Platform for Action as monitored by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; and Madhu Bala Nath, Gender and HIV/AIDS Adviser to the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome and the United Nations Development Fund for Women, who highlighted issues related to women living with HIV/AIDS.

2. During the discussion it was noted that women's economic empowerment was essential to the achievement of gender equality. The economy had not yet adapted to the reality of women's participation in the world of work. Rather than constituting a challenge, women's participation brought benefits to the economy and should be embraced as an opportunity in a fast-changing environment. Women's capacities were seen as assets and of economic advantage in the emerging knowledge economy. Positive economic experiences gained through employing women could be applied to other areas, such as in addressing the persistent wage gap between women and men, which was largely based on discrimination against women and women's concentration in certain sectors. It was emphasized that policies to create part-time work for women were unsuccessful, further marginalized women and reinforced unfair labour situations at lower pay and fewer benefits. Therefore, policies on part-time work needed to target both women and men. Such policies also should aim to strengthen families, and to allow women and men better to balance work and family responsibilities.

3. The impact of economic globalization on the situation of women was raised. Some of its effects were seen as having aggravated women's poverty in developing countries, and as constituting an obstacle to the realization of gender equality. Effective international cooperation and the support of developed countries for women in developing countries were required to address these effects. It was also

noted that globalization brought opportunities for women, and could lead to better distribution of work.

4. With regard to information and communications technologies, speakers called for a focus on the situation in developing countries, where access to such goods was precarious, and its use low. Efforts were needed to increase the use of available capacity, as well as to increase its multiplier effect. Women's groups and networks could derive great benefits from such technologies through increased information and exchange and better networking. Greater attention to the role of public policy with regard to the use of information and communications technologies was urged, as the role of public policies, especially in poor countries, was critical in determining rules of access and benefits. Such processes could potentially have a major contribution to gender equality issues in conjunction with information and communications technologies, and several Governments had taken on gender equality issues in their telecommunications legislation. There remained a great need for capacity-building on policy-making in information and communications technologies, especially on how to use the gender-mainstreaming strategy. Efforts at increased gender equality awareness were needed with regard to the development, as well as the use, of such new technologies. Young women should be a particular focus.

5. The limited capacity of national machinery to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women remained a challenge, as well as the limited capacity of non-governmental organizations to monitor implementation. Budgetary provisions were needed for national machineries, and donor resources should be made available to national machineries and to non-governmental organizations. It was noted that women continued to have fewer rights than men, and that their rights were often not commensurate with their responsibilities. The continuing parallel existence and use of statutory law and contradictory customary rules with regard to many aspects of family and personal status issues was raised. Women's rights should form an integral part of all government policy, and non-governmental organizations had a continuing role in raising awareness and facilitation of change in this area. There was also a gap between Governments' commitment in international forums to women's human rights, and their practical realization at the domestic level, especially in areas such as poor women's right to land, land tenure, and property. Women's inheritance and succession rights also remained precarious. Timetables and benchmarks for the realization of such rights were therefore necessary. Governments were urged to adopt such laws, and to enforce them. Furthermore, rural women's knowledge of their rights and availability of legal aid remained insufficient and needed further strengthening.

6. While some progress had been made, the persistence of violence against women, and its effects on women's lives, required further attention. While the issue now formed part of the international agenda, women in many parts of the world still lacked the capacity and support to speak out against violence, especially domestic violence. The work of non-governmental organizations had been critical in making violence against women a public issue and a societal responsibility. Further efforts were needed to raise the awareness of the negative impact of such violence on families as a whole. General Recommendation Number 19 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on violence against women provided essential guidance on governmental responsibility for addressing violence against

women in all its forms. Regional efforts at norm setting, such as the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, were mentioned. Difficulties in collecting comprehensive and comparable data on violence against women, particularly in domestic violence, were pointed out, and the need to continue efforts for the development of a working methodology for the collection of such data emphasized. Trafficking in women had emerged as an area deserving of special attention.

7. With regard to women and HIV/AIDS, the particular situation of women in Africa was raised. Efforts to encourage pharmaceutical companies to undertake social support programmes for women unable to afford expensive medication were urged. It was noted that spouses of migrant workers were particularly exposed to the risk of infection. The absence of comprehensive social security systems in Africa put additional burden on family care systems.

8. The life cycle approach underlying the Platform for Action required better implementation. Particular efforts were called for to address the needs of young women, and their inclusion in policy-making processes. Issues such as early pregnancy, use of contraceptive methods and safe abortion deserved particular attention.

9. Gender mainstreaming remained alien to many who needed to contribute to its implementation and thus needed to be addressed in all future actions, including through the use of tools such as gender analysis, training and cooperation.

10. The involvement of women and men, in relation to all topics raised during the panel discussion, was required. Similarly, the inadequacy of resources allocated for actions to implement the Platform needed to be addressed in all future actions.

Annex II

Attendance

Members*

Belgium	André Adam, Dirk Wouters, Gisèle Eggermont, Michel Goffin, Martine Voets, Marie-Paule Paternottre, Carine Joly, Annie de Wiest, Martha Franken, Saïd El-Khadraoui, Stefaan Kerremans, Sabine Kakunga
Benin	Joël W. Adechi, Ramatou Baba-Moussa, Nicole Elisha, Pauline Nougbofohoue, Edgar Okiki Zinsou
Bolivia	Jamila Moraveck de Cerruto, Roberto Jordán Pando, Alberto Salamanca Prado, Gualberto Rodríguez San Martín, Gardy Costas, Ivonne Farah, Peggy Maldonado Riss, Ximena Machicao
Brazil	Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, Marcela M. Nicodemos, Marilla Sardenberg Zelner Gonçalves
Burundi	Léonidas Nkingiye
Chile	Juan Larraín, Cristián Maquieira, Eduardo Tapia, Loreto Leyton, Carola Muñoz
China	Shen Guofang, Zou Xiaoqiao, Yu Wenzhe, Cai Sheng, Wu Jihong, Sun Changqing, Zhang Caixia, Zhang Lei
Côte d'Ivoire	Constance Yaï, Claude Bouah-Kamon, Diénébou Kaba-Camara, Eric Camille N'Dry, Edgarde Ahounou, Koffi Tah
Croatia	Ivan Šimonović, Dubravka Šimonović, Tania Valerie Raguž, Marina Musulin, Katarina Ivanković Knezević
Cuba	
Denmark	Jette Egelund, Inge Skjoldager, Kirsten Geelan, Anders Karlsen, Trine Lund Petersen
Dominican Republic	Gladys Gutiérrez, Julia Tavares de Álvarez, Irma Nicasio, Sergia Galván, Patricia Solano, María de Jesús Díaz, Janet Tineo Durán, Carmen Octavia Román, Evangelina Feliz, Elda M. Cepeda, Sobeida A. Cepeda Peña
Egypt	Ahmed About Gheit, Ahmed Darwish, Karim Wissa, Amr Nour, Yehia Oda
Ethiopia	Tadelech H/Michael, Yelfigne Worku, Lakech Haile, Lulit Zewdie G/Mariam, Genet Abebe
France	Françoise Gaspard, Béatrice d'Huart, Brigitte Curmi, Caroline Méchin, Mathilde Menel, Marine de Carné, Didier Le Bret
Germany	Patricia Flor

* The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Saint Lucia were not represented at the session.

Ghana	Charlotte Abaka, Marian A. Tackie, Ruby Dagadu, Henretta Odoi-Agyarko, Esther Apewokin, Beatrice R. Brobbey
India	Satyabrata Pal, Vibha Parthasarthi, Sarojini G. Thakur, Asith Bhattacharjee
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Mohammad Hassan Fadaifard, Paimaneh Hastaie, Reza Tofighi Zavareh, Mostafa Alaei, Foruzandeh Vadiati, Afsaneh Nadipour
Italy	Sergio Vento, Brunella Borzi, Chiara Ingrao, Cristiana Scopa, Maria Grazia Giammarinaro, Pia Locatelli, Paola Ortensi, Grazia Del Pierre, Marisa Rodano, Serenella Martini, Bianca Maria Pomeranzi, Paola Villa, Paola d'Ascanio, Barbara Terenzi Calamai, Gabriella Rossetti, Antonella Picchio
Japan	Yoriko Meguro, Kunio Umeda, Misako Kaji, Kae Ishikawa, Tamae Onishi, Yukiya Yoshizumi, Ken Okaniwa, Yukari Wada, Yumiko Kawano, Yuko Suzuki, Takako Nikaido, Ayumi Tanaka, Takashi Seo, Miyuki Sato, Tomoki Kajino, Mikado Nakamura, Mari Shibazaki
Kyrgyzstan	Elmira Ibraimova, Sagyn Ismailova, Zamira Tohtohodjaeva
Lesotho	Percy M. Mangoaela, Phakiso Mochochoko, Lisema W. Ralitsoele
Lithuania	Oskaras Jusys, Rasa Ostrauskaitė
Malawi	Mary Kaphwereza Banda, Yusuf Juwayeyi, Dorothy Thunyani, Lloyd Simwaka
Malaysia	Sharizat Abdul Jalil, Mohammad Kamal Yan Yahaya, Mariah Haji Mahmud, Sharifah Zarah Syed Ahmad, Norlin Othman, Roziah Yusof
Mexico	Aida González Martínez, Maria Antonieta Monroy Rojas, Luis Javier Campuzano Piña, Guadalupe Gómez Maganda, Sandra Samaniego-Breach
Mongolia	Badarch Suvd, Tsogt Nyamsuren
Morocco	Mohamed Said Saadi, Ahmed Snoussi, Aicha Afifi, Nezha El Boukili, Fatima Kerrich, Hassan Jamal
Paraguay	Cristina Muñoz, Jorge Lara Castro, Martha Moreno-Rodríguez, Luis José González, Lilianne Lebrón-Wenger, Graciela de Ramírez
Peru	Manuel Picasso, Alfredo Chuquihuara, Carmen Rosa Arias
Poland	Janusz Stanczyk, Dariusz Karnowski, Katarzyna Mazela, Maria Szalankiewicz
Republic of Korea	Kang Gui-won, Suh Dae-won, Park Woo-keon, Lim Jae-hong, Kim Chong-hoon, Na Young-hee, Kim Hyo-eun, Kim Eun-jeong, Park Nan-sook, Kim Choong-mo, Lee Hyun-joo, Shin Hei-soo, Kang Sun-hye

Russian Federation	Galina V. Parchentseva, D. R. Polyeva, V. A. Vertogravod, M. O. Korunova, A. A. Rogov, K. M. Barskiy
Rwanda	
Senegal	Ibra Deguène Ka, Alioune Diagne, Mankeur N'Diaye, Maïmouna Ndir Sourang, Maty Diao, Maymouna Diop, Mame Bassine Niang, Fatou Alamine Lo
Sri Lanka	John de Saram, Ranjith Uyangoda, Dharshana M. Perera
Sudan	Elfatih Erwa, Mubarak Rahmtalla, Tarig Ali Bakhit, Ilham Ibrahim Mohamed Ahmed, Khadiga Abulgasim Hag Hamad, Attiatt Mustafa Abdel Halim
Thailand	Asda Jayanama, Saisuree Chutikul, Prisna Pongtadsirikul, Apirath Vienravi, Anusorn Inkampaeng, Sweeya Santipitaks, Chaksuda Chakkaphak, Pawadee Tonguthai, Matana Santiwat
Turkey	Senay Eser, Levent Bilman, Selma Acuner, Nevin Senol, Serpil Usür, N. Nalan Sahin Hodoglugil, Pinar Ilkkaracan
Uganda	Janat Mukwaya, Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka, Juliet Semanbo Kalema, Catherine Otiti, Sanyu Jane Mpagi, Rossette Nyirinkindi
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Fiona Merril Reynolds, Helen Horn, Julie Ashdown, Ann Wilsdon, Ms. Crawley, Janet Veitch, Moira Taylor, Phil Evans, Julia Chambers, Lana Connor Hoyoung, Cynthia Astwood, Mark Runacres, Jolyon Welsh, Pat Holden, Susan Hewer, Michelle Ridley, Joe Ritchie
United States of America	

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Non-member States represented by observers

Cook Islands, Holy See, Switzerland

Entity maintaining a permanent observer mission to the United Nations

Palestine

United Nations

Economic Commission for Europe, Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Fund for Women, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Population Fund, World Food Programme

Specialized agencies and related organizations

International Labour Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Intellectual Property Organization, International Fund for Agricultural Development, United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Intergovernmental organizations represented by observers

Commonwealth Secretariat, European Community, International Organization for Migration, International Organization of La Francophonie, Organization of African Unity, Organization of American States, Organization of the Islamic Conference

Other entities having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly

International Committee of the Red Cross, Sovereign Military Order of Malta

Non-governmental organizations

A large number of non-governmental organizations that either are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council or had been accredited to the Fourth World Conference on Women attended the session.

Annex III

List of documents before the Commission at its forty-fourth session

Document symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.6/2000/1	2	Provisional agenda and annotations
E/CN.6/2000/2	3	Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
E/CN.6/2000/3	3 (a)	Report of the Secretary-General on assessment of the implementation of the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 1996-2001
E/CN.6/2000/4	3 (a)	Report of the Secretary-General on improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat
E/CN.6/2000/5	5	Note by the Secretariat on follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions
E/CN.6/2000/6	3 (a)	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Development Fund for Women on the elimination of violence against women
E/CN.6/2000/7	2	Letter dated 1 November 1999 from the President of the Economic and Social Council addressed to the Chairperson of the Commission on the Status of Women
E/CN.4/2000/118-E/CN.6/2000/8	3 (a)	Report of the Secretary-General on the joint work plan of the Division for the Advancement of Women and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
E/CN.6/2000/CRP.1	3 (a)	Results of the twenty-second session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
E/CN.6/2000/CRP.2	3	Note by the Secretariat on proposals for the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005
E/CN.6/2000/CRP.3	7	Note by the Secretariat on proposals for the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the Commission on the Status of Women
E/CN.6/2000/CRP.4	6	Report of the Working Group on Communications on the Status of Women
E/CN.6/2000/L.1	1	Note by the Secretariat on the status of documentation for the session
E/CN.6/2000/L.2	3 (a)	Draft resolution entitled "Release of women and children taken hostage, including those subsequently imprisoned, in armed conflicts", submitted by Azerbaijan
E/CN.6/2000/L.3	8	Draft report of the Commission on its forty-fourth session
E/CN.6/2000/L.4	3 (a)	Draft report entitled "Situation of women and girls in Afghanistan", submitted by Brazil, Canada, Chile Ecuador, Germany, Ghana,

Document symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
		Iceland, Japan, Kenya, Leichtenstein and United States of America
E/CN.6/2000/L.5	3 (c)	Draft resolution entitled "The situation of an assistance to Palestinian women", submitted by Nigeria on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China
E/CN.6/2000/L.6	3 (c)	Draft resolution entitled "Women, the girl child and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome", submitted by Zambia on behalf of the Group of African States
E/CN.6/2000/L.7	7	Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission
E/CN.6/2000/SW/COMM.LIST/ 34 and Add.1 and 2	6	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the confidential list of communications concerning the status of women
E/CN.6/2000/CR.36	6	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the non-confidential list of communications concerning the status of women
E/CN.6/2000/NGO/1	3	Statement submitted by Soroptimist International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
E/CN.6/2000/NGO/2	3	Statement submitted by the American Association of Retired Persons, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
E/CN.6/2000/NGO/3	3 (c)	Statement submitted by Zonta International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
E/CN.6/2000/NGO/4	3	Statement submitted by Soroptimist International and Zonta International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; Associated Country Women of the World, Bahá'i International Community, the International Federation for Home Economics, the International Federation of University Women, the Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, the United States Committee for the United Nations Fund for Women, the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, and the World Federation for Mental Health, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status with the Council; and the Armenian Relief Society, a non-governmental organization on the Roster of the Council

Document symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.6/2000/NGO/5	3 (b)	Statement submitted by the International Federation on Ageing, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
E/CN.6/2000/NGO/6	3 (c)	Statement submitted by the World Veterans Federation, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
E/CN.6/2000/NGO/7	3	Statement submitted by Bahá'i International Community, the Christian Children's Fund, the International Council of Jewish Women, the International Federation of University Women, the League of Women Voters of the United States, Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, the School Sisters of Notre Dame, the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts and the World Federation of Methodist Women, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; and the Armenian Relief Society and the International Union for Health Education, non-governmental organizations on the Roster of the Council
E/CN.6/2000/NGO/8	3	Statement submitted by the David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
E/CN.6/2000/NGO/9	4	Statement submitted by the Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University, HelpAge International, the International Council of Women, the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Soroptimist International and Zonta International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, Bahá'i International Community, the Centre for Women, the Earth, the Divine, the European Women's Lobby, the International Federation of University Women, the Italian Centre of Solidarity, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for International and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), the Salvation Army, Socialist International Women, the Women's International Zionist Organization and the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status with the Council; and the European Union of Women, the International Association for Counselling, the International Inner Wheel and the World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the Roster of the Council
E/CN.6/2000/NGO/10	3	Statement submitted by the International Council of Women, the Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South

Document symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
		America and Soroptimist International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; and the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women, the Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, the Miramed Institute, Pax Christi International Catholic Peace Movement, the Temple of Understanding, the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts and the World Federation for Mental Health, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status with the Council
E/CN.6/2000/NGO/11	3 (c)	Statement submitted by Rotary International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
E/CN.6/2000/NGO/12	3	Statement submitted by World Young Women's Christian Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
E/CN.6/2000/NGO/13	3	Statement submitted by Soroptimist International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; and Project Concern International and the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status with the Council
E/CN.6/2000/NGO/14	3	Statement submitted by the American Association of Retired Persons, the International Council of Women, the International Federation on Ageing and Soroptimist International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; Project Concern International and the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status with the Council; and the International Women's Tribune Centre, a non-governmental organization on the Roster of the Council

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